

7. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness.
The sword
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was given him temper'd so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge.
In the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or
two longer or lesser in the other competent heat, gives it very
differing tempers as to brittleness or toughness.
Repeated peals they hear,
And, in a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear;
Red'ning the skies, and glitt'ring all around,
The temper'd metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryd.*
8. To govern. A latinism.
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and Tartare tempereth. *Hubbard's Tale.*
TEMPER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.
Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and tem-
per than the abundant growing of the palm trees. *Raleigh.*
Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved
by a convenient mixture of contraries. *Arbutnot.*
2. Middle course; mean or medium.
If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the
reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than
that some reasonable temper had been used instead of paring
them so quick. *Swift's Miscell.*
3. Constitution of body.
This body would be increased daily, being supplied from
above and below, and having done growing, it would be-
come more dry by degrees, and of a temper of greater consis-
tency and firmness. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
4. Disposition of mind.
Remember with what mild
And gracious temper he both heard, and judg'd,
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the only tem-
per wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informa-
tions. *Locke on Education.*
5. Constitutional frame of mind.
The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot temper
leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Our hearts,
Of brothers temper, do receive you in
With all kind love. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
6. Calmness of mind; moderation.
Restore yourselves unto your tempers, fathers,
And without perturbation hear me speak. *Benj. Johnson.*
Teach me, like thee, in various nature wile,
To fall with dignity, with temper rife. *Pope.*
7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hard-
ness.
Here draw I
A sword, whose temper I intend to stain
With the best blood that I can meet withal. *Shakep.*
Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly; for no fallhood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,
Discover'd, and surpris'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
These needles should have a due temper; for if they are
too soft, the force exerted to carry them through the flesh
will bend them; if they are too brittle they snap. *Sharp.*
TEMPERAMENT. *n. f.* [temperamentum, Lat. temperament, Fr.]
1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any
quality.
Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the
present temperament of that part of our body to which they
are applied. *Locke.*
2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.
The common law has waiked and wrought out those dif-
tempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and tem-
perament.
TEMPERAMENTAL. *adj.* [from temperament.] Constitutional.
That temperamental dignotions, and conjecture of preva-
lent humours, that may be collected from spots in our nails,
we concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a
fate upon a bare temperamental relih or disgust. *Glanville.*
TEMPERANCE. *n. f.* [temperantia, Lat.]
1. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and drunkenness.
Well observe
The rule of not too much; by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, no gluttonous delight. *Milton.*
Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without
envy, gives indolence of body and tranquillity of mind;
the best guardian of youth and support of old age. *Temple.*
Make temperance thy companion; so shall health
Sit on thy brow. *Doddley's Agriculture.*
2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.
His senseless speech and doted ignorance,
When as the noble prince had marked well;
He calm'd his wrath with goodly temperance. *Pa. Qu.*

- Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be tempest-tost. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
TEMPERITY. *n. f.* [tempestivus, Lat.] Seasonableness.
Since their disposition the constitutions of countries admit
not such tempestivity of harvest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TEMPESTUOUS. *adj.* [tempestuosus, Fr. from tempest.] Stormy;
turbulent.
Tempestuous fortune hath spent all her spite,
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart. *Fairy Qu.*
Which of them rising with the sun or falling
Should prove tempestuous.
Her looks grow black as a tempestuous wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind. *Dryden.*
Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking because the wea-
ther was tempestuous, replied, My voyage is necessary, my
life is not so. *Collier on the Value of Life.*
TEMPLEAR. *n. f.* [from the Temple, an house near the Thames,
anciently belonging to the knights templars, originally from
the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law.
Wits and templars ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope's Epist.*
TEMPLE. *n. f.* [temple, Fr. templum, Lat.]
1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.
The honour'd gods
Throng our large temples with the flocks of peace. *Shak.*
Here we have no temple but the wood, no assembly but
hornbeats. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope
The lord's ancient temple, and stole thence
The life of th' building. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
This guest of Summer,
The temple haunting marlet. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
2. [Templa, Latin.] The upper part of the sides of the head
where the pulse is felt.
Her funny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shakespeare.*
We may apply interprecients of masich upon the temples;
frontals also may be applied. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the temples and
ears; that even mollities wild beasts. *Arbutnot.*
The weapon enter'd close above his ear,
Cold through his temples glides the whizzing spear. *Pope.*
TEMPLET. *n. f.* A piece of timber in a building.
When you lay any timber on brick-work, as lintels over
windows, or templets under girders, lay them in locm. *Moxon.*
TEMPORAL. *adj.* [temporal, Fr. temporalis, low Latin.]
1. Measured by time; not eternal.
As there they sustain temporal life, so here they would learn
to make provision for eternal. *Hooker.*
2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.
This sceptre shews the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shakespeare.*
All the temporal lands, which men devout
By testament have given to the church, *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
All temporal power hath been wrested from the clergy, and
much of their ecclesiastick. *Swift.*
3. Not spiritual.
Call not every temporal end a desling of the intention, but
only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is prin-
cipally intended: for sometimes a temporal end is part of our
duty; and such are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor.*
Our petitions to God with regard to temporals, must be
that medium of convenience proportioned to the several con-
ditions of life. *Rogers's Sermon.*
4. [Temporal, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the
head.
Copious bleeding, by opening the temporal arteries, are the
most effectual remedies for a phrensy. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
TEMPORALITY. *n. f.* [temporalité, Fr. from temporal.] Se-
cular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.
Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as bishops have had
annexed to their sees by the kings and others from time to
time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Cowel.*
The residue of these ordinary finances is casual, as the
temporalities of vacant bishopricks, the profits that grow by
the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*
TEMPORALLY. *adv.* [from temporal.] With respect to this
life.
Sinners who are in such a temporally happy condition, owe
it not to their fins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*
1. The laity; secular people.
The pope sucked out inestimable fums of money, to the
intolerable grievance of clergy and temporality. *Abbot.*
2. Secular possessions.
The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of
homage from the bishops, in respect of the temporalities, to
himself. *Ayliffe.*
TEMPORARINESS. *adj.* [temporis, Lat.] Temporary.
TEMPORARINESS. [from temporary.] The state of being tem-
porary; not perpetuity.

Though

- TEMPORARY. *adj.* [tempus, Lat.] Lasting only for a limited
time.
These temporary truces were soon made and soon broken;
he desired a firmer amity. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The republick threatened with dangers, appointed a tem-
porary dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired
again into the community. *Addison.*
To TEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [temporiser, Fr. tempus, Lat.]
1. To delay; to procrastinate.
If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt
quake for this shortly.
— I look for an earthquake too then.
— Well, you will temporize with the hours. *Shakespeare.*
The earl of Lincoln deceived of the country's concurrence,
in which case he would have temporized, resolved to give the
king battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
2. To comply with the times or occasions.
They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must temporize. *Daniel.*
3. To comply: this is improper.
The dauphin is too wilful opposite,
And will not temporize with my entreaties:
He flatteringly says, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shakespeare.*
TEMPORIZER. *n. f.* [temporiseur, Fr. from temporize.] One
that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.
I pronounce thee a hovering temporizer, that
Canst with thine eyes at once lee good and evil,
Inclining to them both. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
TEMSE BREAD. *n. f.* [temsen, Dutch; tamise, Fr. tame-
TENSE BREAD. } fare, Italian, to sift; tems, Dutch; ta-
mis, French; tamiso, Italian, a sieve.] Bread made of flower
better sifted than common.
To TEMPT. *v. a.* [tento, Lat. tenter, Fr.]
1. To sollicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or
advantage to the mind; to entice.
'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower:
My lady Gray tempts him to this harsh extremity. *Shak.*
You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me;
Let not my worser spirit tempt me again
To die before you please. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Come together, that Satan tempt you not. *1 Cor. vii. 5.*
He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is quickly tempt-
ed and overcome in small things. *Bishop Taylor.*
Fix'd on the fruit the gaz'd, which to behold
Might tempt alone. *Milton.*
The devil can but tempt and deceive; and if he cannot
destroy so, his power is at an end. *South.*
O wretched maid!
Whose roving fancy would resolve the same
With him, who next should tempt her easy fame. *Prior.*
2. To provoke.
I'm much too vent'rous
In tempting of your patience. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
With-hold
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair:
For, though your violence shou'd leave 'em bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*
3. It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to sollicit;
to draw.
Still his strength conceal'd
Which tempt'd our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*
The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*
4. To try; to attempt.
This from the vulgar branches must be torn,
And to fair Proserpine the present born,
Ere leave be giv'n to tempt the nether skies. *Dryden.*
TEMPTATION. *n. f.* [tentation, Fr. from tempt.]
1. The act of tempting; sollicitation to ill; enticement.
All temptation to transgress repel. *Milt.*
2. The state of being tempted.
When by human weakness, and the arts of the tempter,
you are led into temptations, prayer is the thread to bring
you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*
3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.
Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket;
for if the devil be within, and that temptation without, he
will choose it. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Dare to be great without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright temptation down:
'Tis bale to seize on all. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
TEMPTABLE. *adj.* [from tempt.] Liable to temptation; ob-
noxious to bad influence.
If the parliament were as temptable as any other assembly,
the managers must fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*
TEMPTER. *n. f.* [from tempt.]
1. One who sollicit to ill; an enticer.
These women are shrewd tempters with their tongues. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Is this her fault or mine?
The tempter or the tempted, who fins most?
Not she; nor doth she tempt. *Shak. Meas. for Measure.*
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